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Washington, D. J.

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TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. 

BRANCH OFFICES.

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter: Roose's News Stands at the ABLINGTO: HOTEL, WILLARD'S HOTEL, and METROPOLITAN

ROOSE & QUEEN'S News Stand, NATIONAL HOTEL B. F. QUEEN, St. JAMES HOTEL os House News Stand, EBBITT HOUSE News Stand. AMERICAN HOUSE News Stand. W. S. Thompson's Drug Store. C. H. Fickling's Drug Store, Georgetown.

J. BRADLEY ADAMS's Book Stores. C. R. Durous, Druggist, 1818 Fourteenth street. R. B. FERGUSON, Druggist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenue S. E.
S. E. Lzwis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and P

streets.
G. G. C. Simon, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and Hew York avenue.

W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol street. H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest. SLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Fersons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day. For the middle Atlantic states, warmer fair weather

light variable winds shifting to southerly, stationary r lower pressure.

Local rains are indicated on Tuesday in the middle states and New England, and clearing weather in the

lake region and Ohio valley. Yesterday's temperature .- 7 s, m., 53.67; 11 s, m., 62.1°; 3 p. m., 68.1°; 7 p. m., 66.3°; 11 p. m., 58.5 maximum, 60.2°; minimum, 51.0°. No rainfall.

THE Macon Telegraph is devoting considerable space to the discussion of "the great need of the democratic party." The great need of that party is a grave, and sense enough to crawl into it. The Telegraph is welcome to this succinct statement of the thing it is looking for.

WILLIE WINTER writes from the Cincinnati festival to inform the New York Tribune that "the inchoateness of art finds only spontancity of expression where gregariousness stimulates the soulfulness of the artist, and where sympathetic echoes of the human heart can reach the nerve ganglion of a malarious population addicted to the use of sausage." Evidently Mr. Winter did not know that the beer in Cincinnati was loaded.

THE retirement of William H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the railways that have grown to be known as "the Vanderbilt lines" is given a colorable seriousness by the fact that his sons retire with him. Mr. Vanderbilt retains his places in the managing and directing boards of the companies, but the course he is taking gives reason to believe that he has relinquished active interest in them all. There is less to be surprised over in this move than many of the public seem inclined to think. The Vanderbilt estate, large enough at the death of the commodore, has developed enormously under the care of the present head of the house. It is to be doubted whether any one aside from himself knows its actual extent, but it cannot fall short of \$200,000,000, and may exceed that sum. The care of such a fortune is all that any one human being should be expected to carry. It is natural and easy to suppose that it is to this labor he proposes giving the rest of his life. His act is at least a grateful evidence that it is possible for a man to know when he has gotten enough.

IT was happily in keeping with the character of the event that the legislature of New York died on hangman's day. Its closing hours, on Friday last, were marked by such an exhibition of bad temper and indecent skurry as nobody who was present will care ever to see again. This precious body was run into existence last fall through the joint efforts of the democratic party and certain assistant democratic news papers of the state that wanted to "rebuke" the republican party. No other legislature in any state over made so disgraceful a record of gutter politics, greed, spoils grabbing, jobbery, bad temper, and vulgarity. If the assistant democratic newspapers that were so largely responsible for it had any sense of shame in them, or any sensibility of any sort, its doings would constitute such a bitter memory to them as would forever keep them within bounds. They called for a "reform "legislature. They got it. Their work speaks for them in the story of a long session filled with pillage so wicked and stupidity so dense that even the beautiful "Pilgrim" of the Old Colony their own governor, the man to whom they line. It will be remembered by all who take voluntarily betrayed the poor sheep that an interest in this subject that Hon. Nelson knew no better than follow them, found it Dingley, of Maine, made a two-days' speech necessary, out of the merest regard on the shipping bill, which the joint comfor common decency, to step in and do what he could to protect the state from utter disgrace and sections from shipping to the commerce of the world were wanton outrage. For a legislature that began with so loud a yowl about "re- the result of the investigation. This book does form," it demonstrated about as compre- the same, but in more useful arrangement for hensive a need of being reformed as any rabble of thieves and rowdies could is pet a mourner. The one good thing inventors and builders of all stages. This still in London,

it did for the state was to open the eyes of has led one editor to insinuate, in a most unthe people to the beauties of the kind of "re- reasoning spirit of criticism, that the book is false lights of democracy as held up by the have been as reasonable to say that it New York Times and Tribune.

Thomas Jefferson on Merchants and Commerce.

Our free traders of the states' rights persussion venerate Jefferson as the founder of Weekly Edition (postpaid)..... 1.50 their school. They insist that his opinions, or maxims, shall be adopted by the nation in the conduct of public affairs, and at the same what inconsistent?

Now, free trade or an extended foreign commerce, while banishing home manufactures, builds up "a nation of merchants" and "great cities," with their turbulent and dangerous mobs. That was a condition of affairs greatly deplored by Jefferson. He had no faith in merchants. He doubted their patriotism, believed them utterly faithless in public affairs, and wholly governed by an insatiable, mercenary greed. An extended foreign commerce and corruption in the state he believed were inseparable. Thus in a letter (dated Monticello, March 5, 1810) to Gov. John Langdon, who by the way was a merchant, Jefferson declares:

And what is to be our security that when embarked for her [Eugland] she will not make a separate peace and leave us in the lurch? Her good faith! The faith of a nation of merchanis! The Punica fides of modern Carthage,-Jeferson's Works, vol. 5, p. 511.

And Jefferson entertained no higher opinion of our own merchants. In a letter (dated Monticello, June 10, 1815,) to John Adams, he asks: "And have our commercial citizens merited from their country the encountering another war to protect their gambling enterprises?" Again, in a letter (dated Monticello, June 20, 1816,) to William H. Crawford, he declares: "Our commercial dashers have already cost us so many thousand lives, so many millions of dollars, more than their persons and all their commerce were worth." And in his "Notes on Virginia" he urges : "The mobs of great cities [the work of commerce] add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body."

These were Jefferson's opinions of merchants and commerce-some of his maxims of public policy. If he be correct, if "the faith of a nation of merchants" be "the Punica fides of modern Carthage;" if merchants are unpatriotic, faithless in public affairs, pursuing their gambling enterprises" at the expense of the body politic; if an extended foreign commerce, "licentions commerce," as Jefferson styles it, be corrupting to the nation and people, then our free traders, our supporters of an extended foreign commerce, are most unpatriotic, and advocate measures or a system which, if adopted, would result in the demoralization of the people and state, and the ruin of the

Prosperity of the Nation.

The annual report of the New York chamber of commerce for the year ending on May 1 is an able and valuable document. It reviews in detail the financial and commercial history of the nation during the past twelve months, and by its statistics and facts gives a most encouraging picture of the prosperity of the nation and its many industries.

It shows that the consumption of sugar in this country during 1882 was 1,100,000 tons, an increase of 70,000 over 1882, and that upon a basis of population of 53,000,000 the consumption per capita in the United States was 45.25 pounds, our country ranking next to Great Britain, which consumed 64.96 pounds, The trade in coffee and tea is in an unsatisfactory condition. The chief feature of this trade during the year was over production, and many and great changes took place in its methods.

The report denounces the silver dollar as legal tender, and states as "a well-known fact that no country has succeeded in maintaining as large a silver coin as the dollar in extensive circulation."

Our national prosperity reached its height in 1881. We have since steadily held our own. For the eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, we had "an excess of exports over imports of merchandise and a balance of trade of \$89,000,000 in favor of the United States against \$71,000,000 for the same period during the previous year." The exports of specie were \$19,000,000 and the imports \$18,000,000; and the report states that this year we shall again hold our entire products of the precious metals.

The report laments the decay of our commercial marine. It states that the total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States in 1862, was 21,243, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,362,963 tons. Of these 10,805 were Americans, with a tonnage of 5,117,685 tons. In 1882 the number increased to 33,739 vessels, with a tonnage of 17,600,737 tons, of which 9,072 were American, with a tonnage of 3,340,968 tons.

The report closes with the following bright commercial outlook :

In surveying our own horizon of commercial enterprise we fail to discern one cloud of menace and look forward with cheerful confidence to a year of quiet prosperity for the entire country. of which New York will, as in the past, receive her ample share.

History of American Shipping.

Charles S. Hill, of this city, a gentleman of both industry and accuracy in bookmaking, is the author of a "History of American Shipping, its Prestige, Decline, and Prospect." Mr. Hill has previously written on this subject, "Our Merchant Marine" and "American or Foreign Ships; Which?" He has given in 194 pages about all there is to tell of ships, from those in which Columbus sailed to discover America to mittee reported. The bill failed, but the labors of the committee to restore American not lost. The speech itself preserves much of general reading. The history of all that has been done in the development of ships is ilvery well have. It is dead now. And there lustrated, along with portraits of the leading

form" that is to be gotten by following the in the interest of John Reach. It would was written in the interest of James Ramsey, who died years ago. Running through the history is an argument for government assistance, as other governments give to their shipping, and it may safely be assumed that this sentiment will be increased rather than diminished as time goes on, and our ships drop out of commerce on account of inability to compete with a time clamor for free trade. Is not that some- combination of foreign shipbuilders and foreign governments.

> An Event and an Episode. Next week the reunion of the Army of the Potomac and the race meeting of the National Jockey club will attract crowds of visitors to Washington. The Jockey club is a valuable and permanent institution, whose meetings will always serve as magnets to lovers of sport; but the reunion is an opisode. There is no reason why such episodes should not become of frequent occurrence. This city is more suitable than any other for such celebrations. It was the gate through which the angry floods of the north poured over the south. It is now the temple where the records of the war are kept, and where the figures of its heroes breathe the silent song of victory and glory. The soldier naturally turns to Washington as the Mecca of his memories. This is the sentimental phase of the case. From a business point of view it is more important. Thousands of visitors bring thousands of dollars into a city. The money they spend is an infusion of new blood into the financial veins of a community and business men are the beneficlaries. It is only reasonable then that in the future, inducements should be held out to national societies of all sorts to make Washington the scene of their gatherings. The returns would be tenfold the expenditure in every such instance.

And there is no reason why Washington should not be the center of legitimate sporting interests. The river is already famous as a boating course, and the Ivy City track is livery system. unsurpassed in this country. The latter is already successful; the former should be made attractive to oarsmen by generous inducements on the part of our people. We are not a village community; we are a thriving city, and we will be more successful if we advertise ourselves by making the city the scene of events, which will interest other persons than those who are interested in the affairs of government.

TENNESSEE claims to be second in the list of states that have furnished presidents, Virginia being first, counting by the number of years served. But Tennessee brooks no second in furnishing public defaulters who have served no time at all.

THE London Times proposes to get rid of the Irish agitation by having Englishmen "ignore" Irishmen. The Times had better educate Englishmen up to sitting on red-hot stoves and ignoring the fire.

"Too MUCH pork for a shilling," is the sarcastic grunt with which the Commercial-Advertiser turns from the Cincinnati dramatic | ery of letters at stated times and over regular festival. This is the worst rub yet.

WHILE the Germans have Bismarck they do not need hog from anywhere else.

The Pay of Fourth Class Postmasters. A question has arisen as to the time when the readjustment of the salaries of fourth class postmasters should go into effect. The sixth auditor has consulted Comptroller Lawrence and Secretary Folger about it and they hold that the readjustment should have begun March 3. This decision will compel the sixth auditor to take up and adjust the accounts heretofore settled on the basis of the old law, numbering in all about 45,000, and cast commissions for each of them, so as to make them conform to the new law. After the readjustment of the pay of the fourth class postmasters, beginning with March 3, the government will owe to each of them an increase of from 8 to 40 per cent., according to the amount of stamps canceled, and this increase will have to be paid quarterly until Oct. 1, when the reduced letter postage goes into operation. The payment of this in-crease will necessarily involve a large deficiency in the appropriation for the postmasters for the current fiscal year.

Kenna's Successor

Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Raudall has just returned from putting his political books in the campaign now going on in the third distriot of West Virginia, where a congressman to succeed Hon. J. E. Kenna, elected to the senate, is to be chosen. If the democratic candidate is elected he will vote for Randall for speaker but it looks unfavorable for that result. The district gave Mr. Kenna near result. The district gave all. Renna hear 4,000 majority. And a gentleman just from that section states that Mr. C. P. Snyder, the democratic candidate, said that, "If he was clouted by 500 majority he would be satisfied." Judge Joseph H. Brown, the republican caudidate, is making a vigorous canvass of the district. He is opposed to monopolies, favor of a protective tariff, which is ma him the popular and people's candidate, and he says with a fair count he will be elected.

Sound Advice to Democrats

When one sees such men as Randall, Thurman, and Bayard struggling with the Laccoon of mound money, repudiation, state treasury falcations, Tammany rowdylam, and plunde grabbing whenever opportunity presents, a desire arises that the hopeless struggle shall stop. In the south there is a large respectable element calling itself democratic, which has no sympathy with the inferior element of the party. If these men ot become republicans let them start a party of their own, with views which they are not afraid to express; or, if their views diverge, let them start two parties, or three if necessary—any organization, however small, would be better than the great mongrel, stumbling affair which now goes by the name of democracy.

Worse Than Intoxicated.

The democratic party, intoxicated with its new power, forgets that that power is a sucred trust, and that an accounting with the people i inevitable. A young king, rank in his arrogant pride, could not be faore forgetful of his duties to the government than is the present democratic administration. The revolution will come next November.

A Bourbon's Dream of Heaven.

A Kentucky man when dying, last week old the watchers at his bedside that he saw Heaven. He probably had a vision of a big spring of living bourbon whisky, flowing between banks of augar and lemon, with a high toned gentleman standing on either shore shooting at each other with gold plated revolvers.

History of the James Boys.

A subscriber writes asking for information cerning the James brothers. Well, Jesse v a killed, you know; Frank is somewhere out west g his pardon, and Henry, we believe, is THE PRIVATE POSTAL CONCERNS.

How They Have Encroached on Uncle Sam's Business-Clear Violations of the Law-The Prosecutions Begun. Officers of the Postoffice department, in

ings recently taken to close the private postal companies in New York city, say that so far as the investigation has gone, it seems to show that the most flagrant violators of law are the companies known as "Hussey's press," "Boyd's Dispatch Post," "The hattan District Telegraph company," and the "United States Circular Delivery company," the two organizations last named being one and the same company. The prosecution of this unlawful business by such companies, postoffice officers here say, not only results in a loss of large revenue to the department, but materially and in many ways interferes with the proper conduct of the United States postal business, and brings undeserved discredit upon the postal a ininistration. Investigation shows that in many cases business. men in New York have given letters to subordinates to mail, with money to pay postage at government rates, and that such subordinates instead of mailing the letters in the post-office have given them to one of the private postal empanies which would deliver them more cheaply than the government, and have then pocketed the difference between private and government rates. Many of these letters have been lost or delivered and the writers have been lost or delayed, and the writers attributing such loss or delayeto the United States postal authorities have made com-plaint of had service to the department which was in no way responsible therefor.

The Boyd and Hussey companies make col-

lections and deliveries only twice a day while the regular government carriers de liver and collect from eight to twenty times laily. It is not true, therefore, hat the private postal cempanies are patronized because their service is better than that of the gov their service is better than that of the government. There cannot be any reasonable complaint, pestoffice officials say, concerning the dispatch and delivery of mails at the New York office with the very liberal facilities which the department has provided. The only advantage which these private postal companies have over the government is that of lower rates. Many advertisers by means of described a sector. circulars prefer to send their circulars in sealed envelopes because they think they will have greater attention, and the Circular Delivery company derrives the government of a large revenue by carrying these scaled cir-culars at much less than the letter rates harged therefor by the Postoffice department, Previous to the establishment of the free

delivery system penny posts existed in nearly all cities, but in 1831 the government decided that it had a right to do this business, and the penny posts were broken up by arrests and seizures. The public at first took the side of the private empanies, but eventually acknowledged the superiority of the free de-

private organization doing business under the names "Manhatian District Tele-graph company" and "Circular Delivery com-pany" has recently begun to transmit mail matter in bulk to other cities than New York where they have agencies, and to distribute there, thus beginning the formation of a

it there, thus beginning the formation of a network of mail routes, in clearly illegal competition with the Postoffice department.

New York, May 5.—United States Dist. Atty Root to-day began civil suits in the United States courts against the proprietors Boyd's and Hussey's offices for the distribution of letters. The letters which were seized by the postoffice inspectors on Friday were given into the custody of Postmaster Pearson, who informed the firms, whose business were forwarded, the delivery companies in some cases offering to pay the postage. Dist. Atty. Root informed the officers of other companies, including the United States Circulating Delivery company and the American, Manhattan, Mutual, and Baltimore and Ohio District Telegraph companies' that they were charged with maintaining private expresses for the carriage of mail matter contrary to law. An answer was re-ceived from the president of the American company denying that its business was con-trary to law. The section under which the seizures were made prohibits only the delivroutes. The conveyance of letters by private or special messengers is expressly excepted from the prohibitions of the law. The district telegraph companies rely on this pro-vision to prevent interference with their business. The persons who answered the notices informing them of the retention of their letters had their attention called to the provision making the sending of letters con-trary to law punishable by a fine of \$50 for each offense. It was said that the companies each offense. whose letters were seized would continue business under another form.

Senator Ingalls on Garfield. Wichita (Kan.) Times,

John J. Ingalls lectured in the Methodist church last night to a large audience. Ingalls is lean, hungry looking, but of commanding form. He is not one of those who "sleep o' nights" that Julius Casar was searching after; but, on the contrary, he is like Cassius, ready to think and hatch a conspiracy or lead a revolution. We admire the frank-ness of the man for giving this people a true picture of James A. Garfield. It was naturally expected that a lecturer on the subject of the assassinated president would cover up all defects, and culogize the man above his merits. But we were all disappointed, some agreeably, and others disa-greeably. We heard some of the audience going away muttering in tones of displeasure at the lecture because it did not canonize Garfield, while, on the other hand, many said that it was a true picture. When Ingalls go through with his lecture he had trimmed through with his lecture he had trimmed Garfield down to a very ordinary man. Conkling surpassed him in oratory, Grant and Sherman in generalship, Biaine was a n generalship, Biaine was a sbater, According to Ingalle's Garfield was not a great greater debater. testimony, Garfield was not a great orator, debater, general statesman, or scholar. He was not endowed with ordinary executive ability, and, if he had lived, his administration would have been a failure. In other words, about the only thing extrardinary about Garfield was the manner of its death. He was an effusive, slop-over He was an effusive, slop-over kind of a man, good enough as a feacher and preacher, but not the kind of stuff that poli icians, statesmen, warriors are made of, and hence his failure to reach beyond mediocrity. Such is the Garfield of John J. Ingalls, when you read between the lines of his lecture, aye, when you read the lines out clear and

New Metal for Telegraph Wire.

J. Edwin Sherman, metallurgist, of Bos ton, has just concluded here a series experiments upon the new metal recently discovered by him, with a view to ascertaining its fitness, as compared with other metals, for telegraph wire. The experiments, it is said, show that wire made of this metal has great tenacity, does not rust, and is superior in point of conductivity to any wire now used for electrical purposes. The metal, which has nearly the specific gravity and somewhat the appearance of silver, can be produced at a cost of 5 cents a

Called on the President.

Prince Takehits, Mr. Terashima, the Japa ese minister; Capt. Keereda, and Mr. Takahashi, Japanese consul at New York, called at the White house Saturday, and were presented

by Scoretary Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Hoary Grosjeau, French commissioner
of agriculture to the United States; Eduardo da Silva Prado, attache of the imperial lega-tion of Brazil; and Mr. G. Nash Morton, principal of Morton college, Brazil, called at the White house, in company with Gen. Eaton, commissioner of education, and paid their respects to the President.

Promotions in the Patent Office. Charles J. Kintner, of Michigan, formerly chief clerk of the patent office, was on Saturday promoted to be princincipal examiner of patents vice F. I. Freeman, resigned. Schuyler Duryce, of Virginia, formerly chief of the division in the patent office, was ap-pointed chief clerk, and Samuel Mulliken, of New Jerney, formerly chief clerk of the De-partment of Justice, was appointed chief of division, vice Duryce promoted. A SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The Phenomenon Which Was Witnessed in the South Sens Yesterday.

A total solar eclipse occurred yesterday, the only one this year will see. Invisible in this reply to inquiries with regard to the proceed- part of the world, the line of totality was wholly in the Pacific ocean, running from a point about the 155th meridian longitude east of Greenwich and the 35th parallel of south latitude. It described a cycloidal path, endastitude. It described a cycloidal path, ending about longitude 85 west of Greenwich and latitude 12 south. The best point of observation was found in the Mendara archipelage, which is composed of the Washington and Marquesas groups. The former group was discovered by Capt. Ingraham, of Beston, in 1791, and by him taken possession of in the name of and for the United States. In 1856 congress passed a law granting American possession under limited coning American possession under limited conditions to the discoverers and occupants of newly found islands containing deposits of phosphate guano, lying between 10° north and 10° south of the equator, and longitude 152° and 150° west. Caroline and Fint islands are claimed by American and arthur slands are claimed by Americans under this . Hence these two are American double right. Caroline and F islands are the spots selected whereon to take the observations. The largest cerotire is only five miles in circuit. The to take cerotire is only five miles in circuit. The entire archipelage is famous even among the South Sea islands for beautiful scenery, luxurious vegetation, and handsome people. The inhabitants are among the handsomest people in the world. On the famed Nukahion in the Merqueses group are laid the scenes of Herman Melville's enchanting story of "Typee," the most fascinating book, among a hundred such, ever written of summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea." The duration of totstity was about five and a half minutes, an unusually long time. The principal an unusually long time. The principal topics of observation were "Baily's Beads," that bright band of brilliant points, separated at regular intervals by dark spaces, which ar noted just before and just after a total eclipse; the rose colored protuberances pro-

> sun and stretching far into space; and the problematical intra-Mercurial planets. There were three parties taking observa-tions on these lonely islands, the American, English and French. The American party was composed of Prof. E. S. Holden, director of the Washburn observatory, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Hastings, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore; Ensign S. J. Brown, U. S. navy; Mr. Prestor, U. S. coast-suvey, Mr. Winsley Mr. Preston, U. S. coast survey; Mr. Winslow Upten, of the signal service, U. S. army; Mr. C. H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, New York. The two English members of the party are Messrs. H. A. Lawrence and C. Ray Woods, who were sent by the royal society under special instructions from Lockyer and other distinguished physicists. Some little time must clapse before information can be receivedfrom the party.

jecting from the surface of the sun to beyond the edge of the moon; the solar corona, a great halo of light surrounding the darkened

COMMENCEMENT AT ANNAPOLIS.

Preparations for Graduation Day-List of the Graduates-Those Who Carry Off the Honors.

Special Letter. ANNAPOLIS, May 6 .- The naval academy, ven at this early date, is beginning to get ready for the annual commencement or graduating exercises. With the appointment of the board of visitors begins the excitement and hum of busy scenes incident to the an-nual examination, which begin June 11. Rear Admiral Howell will probably be selected as president of the board. From present indi-cations the graduates this year will number fifty-four cadets, of which thirty-five entered as cadet midshipmen and nineteen as cadet engineers. Cadet Woodruff, who was dropped during the term for complicity in the academy troubles, would have graduated with high honors. Under the act of 1882, all Those who are likely to graduate with honors this year ago Cadets Barkley, Bowman, Greene, Jackson, J. B. Keith, Mitchell, Street, Sweeting, Aldrich, Armistead, Baxter, Dyson, Eaton, Ellicott, and Littlebales. The sition of No. 1 in the class is now held by Cadet S. Dana Greene, son of Comd'r Greene,

United States navy.

The list of graduates is as follows:

The list of graduates is as follows:
Cadets Alfred P. Agee, Alabama; Robert C
Alexander, Kentucky; Harry H. Balthis, Illinois;
Richard W. Barkley, Missourf; John H. Barnard,
New York; William E. Bowman, Michigan; Cyrus
T. Brady, Kansas; Fred L. Chapin, Illinois; Frank
R. Calvin, New York; Ellon W. Dalrymple, Iowa;
Robert Thomas Frazier, Tennesseo, Harry George,
Michigan; Thomas H. Giguill. of, Georgia; W. L.
Gray, Morth Carolina; S. D. Greene, Jr., Rhole
Island; J. A. Jackson, Florida; John B. Jackson,
New Jersey; Albon S. Keith, Maskachnsein. Gray, North Carolina; S. D. Greene, Jr., Rhode Island; J. A. Jackson, Florida; John B. Jackson, New Jersey; Albion S. Keith, Massachusett-; William H. Ledbetter, Texas: Alexander B. Legare, South Carolina; Robert Lee Lerch, Ohio; Sidney Z. Mitchell, Alabams; Timothy S. O'Leary Massachusetts; Harry C. Pettit, Indiana; Patrick H. Philbiu, Maryland; George M. Von Schiader, Missouri; George C. Stout, Pennsylvania; George W. Street, Wisconsin; Charles E. Sweeting, New York; Benjamin E. Taurston, Indiana; T. V. Toney, Hilmots; Edwin B. Weeks, Oregon; William J. Wilson, Ohio; Thomas Airred Witherspoon, Tennessee; Robert Harris Woods, Virginia; William L. Aldrich, New Jersey; Samuel W. Armistead, Uriginia; William B. Carswell, Delaware; William F. Darrah, Rhode Island; Charles W. Dyson, Pennsylvania; Charles P. Paton, Wisconsin; Julius Ellenger, Maryland; John M. Ellicott, Maryland; Harry A. Field, Virginia; Harry A. Gilis, Fennsylvania; Eustace; Giascock, Maryland; Alexander S. Halstead, Pennsylvania; George W. Littlebales, Pennsylvania; James E. Paimer, North Carolina; Thomas A. W. Schock, Maryland; Charles F. Webster, Pennsylvania; and William J. Baxter, Ohio.

English Comments on Pacific Railways The Railway News and Joint Stock Journal London, a leading English authority upon railway and financial subjects, contains in its number for April 14 an interesting review of the operations of the Pacific railways for the past year, and comments very favorably upon the intelligent and successful supervision of those roads by the government of the United States as shown in the last annual report of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, railway commissioner. After quoting at length from the report to show the workings of the Pacific railway system, and the methods and results of government supervision, the Railway News says: "As affording reliable information as to the present position of those undertakings, in which so much English capital has been in-vested, the report of Mr. W. H. Armstrong is one of the most valuable documents re-ceived from the United States for some time past, and should be in the hands of all interested in the development of the Pacific terri tories and transcontinental communication.

A Boston Baby's Cultured Query.

On a highland car a half dozen fathers were natching babies. To the anecdotes of prize children a listener whose offspring had grown to the age of talkativeness contributed an ac-count of his hoy's experience in peeling an orange with his thumb. With great difficulty the rind was taken off, but to remove the inner lining or film without breaking into pulp was harder. Finally, in vexation, the little fellow cried out: "Papa what makes oranges wear flannels?"

A Man Aged at Eighteen.

There is in Schuyler county, Mo., a young old man, who, without apparent cause, living on a farm, has in eighteen years, passed through the physical changes of four-score. At the age of 6 he had all the devel-opment of strength and muscle usually in a lad of 15. At 12 his beard was grown, and gray hairs appeared. Now, at 18, he is as de-crepit as any old man of 80, and seems totter-ing on the verse of the grays. ing on the verge of the grave.

> A Novel Excuse for Disobedience Home Happenings.

"Mary ! didn't I tell you to come into the house half an hour ago?" "Yes, ma'am," responded the little disobedient. "And didn't you say you would mind?" continued the mother. "Yes, ma'am. I was coming in but I—" "But you disobeyed me, child." "Oh, no, mamma," exclaimed the little one. "I didn't disobey you; I only changed my mind.

Postmasters Appointed.

The President appointed the following postmasters yesterday : William O. Mutzger, at Dayton, W. T.; Ada E. Remmel, at Newport, Ark.; Charles Hapgood, at Marysville, Cal.; William H. Cramer, at Neodosha, Kan.; J. N. Louder, at Silver Reef, Utah. TABLE TALK.

NEIGHBORS. I've several good neighbors, And one he has a dog; Another has a small boy;

Another keeps a hog Another has some pigeons; Another owns so Another scatters widely

His lately poisoned rate. Another comes and borrows My paper every day; another on the cornet

Is learning how to play.

O Boone! heroje Daniel! I well know why you ventured 'Mid savages to stray! -Courier-Journal

KATE FIELD has learned to play the banjo,

FROM the historic fact that a mob wanted kill Casea for his verses, the Courter-Journal infers that Mr. C.'s poem was headed "Spring

GREAT discovery by the Commercial Adverser; The difference between a melodrama and mellow dram depends upon how far the stage ANNA DICKINSON was announced to act in

Canajoharie, and a western; exchange expressed the hope that she would meet with better success than she did in Hamlet. SIR CHARLES DILKE, the English radical,

keeps all the caricatures of himself which appear in the comic papers, and has them framed. It keep his pride down to look them over. GEORGE ALPRED TOWNSEND bas an income

of \$20,000 a year from his writings. Times change. Annanias was struck dead for lying. It is very evident that Annanias was born too soon Ir is stated as a fact that many people hear best when their eyes are closed. "Think of this in church," shouts the pious man of the New York

Commercial Advertiser, who never goes to sleep. AFTER carefully conning the Old Testament the Commercial Advertiser discovers that Golisth was the great original dude, as he was the first

man on record who had a bang on his forehead. A SARCASTIC Connecticut legislator proposes to show consideration for the feelings of the inmates of the state prison by changing its Adults."

SARA BERNHARDT says in her book that she was not very pretty as a girl. We can believe it. We imagine that Sara at 13 years of age might have looked something like the afternoon shadow of a patent fire-escape. - Post-Espress.

THE American-Parisian dentist Evans has een visiting the Prince of Wales. It is a proud day for America when a dentist from here i mitted to yank the future British emperor all over Sandringham .- Courier Journal.

CHARLES MOON, of Denver, swallowed a pullfrog six inches long and two inches across the breast, and afterwards drank a pint of whisky That croaker will never more lugubriously call for a "Jug o' rum." - Commercial Advertiser. A PIECE of partly eaten spare-rib was found

he other day in a pocket of Bismarck's spring overcoat. It is supposed to have been hastily con-cealed by the chancellor on the sudden arrival of some important statesman.—Courier-Journal. SCENE-village school. Lady visitor (to a

very dirty child)-"Jane, why don't you come with a clean face to school?" Jane (after some hesitation)-" Please, ma'sm, mither canna spare me ony saft water, and she wunns has me use hard, for it cracks ma skin,"-Glasgow Raille. "SACRED to the memory of Mr. McGinnis's

twins," were the fatal words on the bottom of customers' loaves which ruined a baker's business once upon a time, until he removed the tombstone from the bottom of his oven, and replaced it with one tess ancient--Chicago Times. "WHAT will it be?" said a Brooklyn druggist to a well dressed young man who stepped up to his soda fountain. "Blood." "Beg your par-don?" "B-lood." "No mistake?" "B-l-oo-d was

what I said." "We don't keep it." "Guess you know what I mean." That is what they call it in Boston. He got it. HER father stood at the gate talking with a gentleman, and the 7-year old miss threw out several hints about supper being ready without success. At length, auxious and impatient, she

called out from the side stoop: "Papa, if you don't come right into supper the ice cream will all get cold!—Detroit Free Free. DEEDS without words convey no real estate....The bank robbers know where the detectves are. They have the advantage .... About this season of the year sick corporations borrow money to pay dividends with . . . There is always a power

behind the thrown in a wrestling match. It is the gate money .- New Orleans Picayune, JOSEPH BRADY, the condemned assassin, is a member of a somewhat remarkable family. His father and mother are not yet sixty years old, and their children number twenty-five-twenty some and five daughters, most of whom are living. is no reflection on the Brady family that one in wenty-five of their flock should turn out a black

THIS is from the French: "And so," says the narrator, closing his story, " they took him up to the cemetery in a gold-mounted hearse with four black horses, and all the bands in the garri-son playing the 'Dead March.' "'Very grand, I dessay," remarks his listener, "but I don't care Going to the cemetery on foot is good for style. enough for me.'

THE London Standard says: "The late Mr. Peter Cooper, of Boston, had unquestionably acquiried dollars enough to entitle him to the rank of millionaire." A Texas paper recently observed that Peter Cooper's novels would alone be sufficient to keep his memory green. People who want to know what fame is may cut this out and paste it in their hats.

ACCORDING to the New Orleans Times, Mme Modjeska carries too many guns for the interviewers. She came down thus upon a wretched reporter of that paper: "And what have I to say when ze newspaper gentlemen call on me Noting, excet gat I am very well; gat I thank you; gat I think so American country ver-ry | eautiful gat my business has been good eferyware; zat I dearly loaf my profession; gat I have met with no accident to myself, and have not lost any jewelry or other valuables." Then she added, with an expressive shrug: "I have no loafer (lover) except my husbaud, and, therefore, I have no sear dals.
What could I say that would interest the public?

THERE has recently died at Syra, the London Times reports, the Rev. Frederick Hildner, one of the American missionaries who established themselves in Greece from the earliest date of th independence. Hr. Hildner arrived at Syra in 18%, and remained there to the time of his death. The town was then a mere village. He devoted himself to education, establishing schools for boys and girls, and endeared himself to the inhab itants by his liberality of mind and conduct. The corporation of Hermopolis conducted the funeral, inviting the inhabitants to do honor to the deceased. The authorities of the town, Bishop Moetins at their head, and a number of people followed the remains.

HERE is a little story from a queer trade paper called The Weaver's Wurp: Printers are liable to err. So, at least thought the young man who blushed to the tips of his ears as he stepped up to the society editor's table. "Good worning. What is it, sir ?" was the affable greeting. "You made a little mistake in your announcements yes-terday, sir." "Very likely. It is almost impossible not to make a mistake sometimes. What was it?" "You said me and Lizzie Pipkins were bothered, when we are not bothered at all. We are betrothed, sir. Quite a difference." "Ah! I presume you see the difference now more than you will in the future. However, I will smooth the matter out. Good morning, sir." THE London Graphic reports several addi-

tions to the inviting opportunities for making resents to married people. "At the end of th first year the happy pair must keep their cotton wedding; at the second, the paper wedding. In three years comes the leather, at five the wooden, at seven the wooden, at ten the tin, at twelve the silk or fine linen, at fifteen the crystal, at twenty the china, at twenty-five the silver, at fifty the golden, and at akety the diamond." But why hould the intervening years be neglected? urth year might be made the time for the brass wedding, the sixth for the nickel placed, the eighth for the city tax wedding, the ninth for the educational fund wedding, the cleventh an occasion for replenishing the poor husband's ward-robe, the thirtleth for furnishing the old lady with a set of false tooth, which are always expensive and so on,